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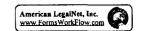
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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

FEB 282013 FACING PAGE
Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Washingien DExchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BE	GINNING 01/01/2012	AND ENDING 12/31	./2012	
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY	
	A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICA	TION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:	Fortune Securities, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLA	CE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box	No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.	
388 E. Valley Blvd., Suite 208				
	(No. and Street)			
Alhambra	CA	9	1801-5069	
(City)	(State)	(2	Zip Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUM	BER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REC	GARD TO THIS REP	ORT	
Yin Yi Chen		626-281-6001		
			(Area Code – Telephone Number)	
	B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICA	TION		

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCO	UNTANT whose opinion is contained in th	is Report*		
Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA		. ~		
	(Name – if individual, state last, first	, middle name)		
3832 Shannon Road,	Los Angeles	CA	90027	
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	
()	(),	,		
CHECK ONE:				
Certified Public A	ccountant			
Public Accountant				
Accountant not res	ident in United States or any of its possession	ons.		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONL	. Y		



^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Yin Yi Chen	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	cial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
Fortune Securities, Inc.	, as
of December 31,	, 2012, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, p	principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follow	
None	
	$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}$
	Signature
	<u>fresident</u>
	Title
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Jing wen 7am Notary Public	JING WEN TAN
Jane Tueste	Commission No. 1999000 8
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(a) Facing Page.	My Comm. Edward December 1
⋈ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.⋈ (c) Statement of Income (Loss).	
	on
 \(\) \(\) (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Conditial \(\) (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equation 	
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subord	• •
(g) Computation of Net Capital.	
(g) Computation of Net Capital.(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve	
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or (Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
	planation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
•	erve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and consolidation.	unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
(I) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(n) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
	es found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



Fortune Securities, Inc.

Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA

3832 SHANNON ROAD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027
323/669-0545 — Fax 323/669-0575
elizabeth@tractenberg.net
PCAOB # 3621

Report of Independent Auditor

Board of Directors Fortune Securities, Inc. Alhambra, California

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Fortune Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and related statements of income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity, and changes in financial condition for the year then ended that are filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of Fortune Securities, Inc.'s management.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Board of Directors Fortune Securities, Inc. Page 2

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fortune Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2012, and the results of its operations and its changes in financial position for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information in Schedules I, II and III has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the information in Schedules I, II and III is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA

Los Angeles, CA

February 18, 2013

Fortune Securities, Inc. Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2012

Assets

Assets			
Cash		\$	1,118
Clearing broker deposit			25,000
Commissions receivable			29,373
Furniture and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated			
depreciation of \$85,926			-
Leasehold improvements, net of accumulated			
amortization of \$75,243			-
Deposits		<u> </u>	4,599
Total Assets		<u>\$</u>	60,090
Liabilities and Stockholders' I	Equity		
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		\$	3,558
Commissions payable			25,266
Total Liabilities		\$	28,824
Stockholders' Equity			
Common stock, \$.00 par value, 10,000,000 shares			
authorized; 6,605,274 shares outstanding	\$ -		
Paid-in capital	550,400		
Retained earnings (deficit)	<u>(519,134</u>)	\$	31,266
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		<u>\$</u>	60,090

Fortune Securities, Inc. Statement of Income (Loss) For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Revenues	
Commissions	\$ 420,211
Other income	34,929
Interest	10,269
Total Revenues	465,409
Direct Costs	
Commission expense	305,000
Ticket clearance charges	18,692
Quotes & research	3,793
Total Direct Costs	327,485
Gross Profit	137,924
Operating Expenses	
Fees	2,009
Insurance	15,210
Interest expense	6
Office expenses	1,364
Postage and delivery	1,021
Professional fees	15,978
Rent	51,689
Salaries and wages and related	22,979
Telephone	6,394
Temporary help	12,100
Travel and entertainment	22,721
Utilities	2,138
All other expenses	3,173
Total Operating Expenses	156,782
Income (Loss) Before Tax Provision	(18,858)
Income Tax Provision	800
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (19,658)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Fortune Securities, Inc. Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Common Stock <u>Shares</u>	Common Stock	Paid-In <u>Capital</u>	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	,	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2011	6,605,274	\$ -	\$540,200	\$(499,476)	\$	40,724
Capital contributed			10,200			10,200
Net Income (Loss)				(19,658)		<u>(19,658</u>)
Balance, December 31, 2012	6,605,274	<u>\$ -</u>	\$550,400	<u>\$(519,134)</u>	\$	31,266

Fortune Securities, Inc. Statement of Changes in Financial Condition For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$	(19,658)
Depreciation		-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Commissions receivable		430
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		575
Commissions payable		5,759
Net cash used in operating activities		(12,894)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Cash Flows from Financing Activities: Paid in capital		10,200
Total Cash Flows from Financing Activities		10,200
Net decrease in cash		(2,694)
Cash at beginning of year		3,812
Cash at end of year	<u>\$</u>	1,118
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for interest	\$	
Cash paid for income tax	<u>\$</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Note 1 - Organization and Nature of Business

Fortune Securities, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of California on November 20, 1995. The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"), and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – The Company conducts the following types of business as a securities broker-dealer, which comprises several classes of services, including:

- Broker or dealer retailing corporate equity securities over-the-counter
- Broker or dealer selling corporate debt securities
- Underwriter or selling group participant (corporate securities other than mutual funds
- Mutual fund retailer
- U.S. government securities broker
- Municipal securities broker
- Broker or dealer selling variable life insurance or annuities
- Put and call broker or dealer or option writer
- Broker or dealer selling tax shelters or limited partnerships in primary distributions
- Private placements of securities

Under its membership agreement with FINRA and pursuant to Rule 15c3 (k) (2) (ii), the Company conducts business on a fully disclosed basis and does not execute or clear securities transactions for customers. Accordingly, the Company is exempt from the requirement of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pertaining to the possession or control of customer assets and reserve requirements.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Commissions - Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur.

Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes - The amount of current and deferred taxes payable or refundable is recognized as of the date of the financial statements, utilizing currently enacted tax laws and rates. Deferred tax expenses or benefits are recognized in the financial statements for the changes in deferred tax liabilities or assets between years.

The Company recognizes and measures its unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with FASB ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Under that guidance the Company assesses the likelihood, based on their technical merit, that tax positions will be sustained upon examination based on the facts, circumstances and information available at the end of each period. The measurement of unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted when new information is available, or when an event occurs that requires a change.

Depreciation - Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives of five to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease.

Statement of Changes in Financial Condition - The Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than three months that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Note 3 - Fair Value

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by FASB ASC 820, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Note 3 - Fair Value (continued)

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012.

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of December 31, 2012

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets Cash Clearing deposits	\$ 1,118 25,000	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ 1,118 _25,000
Total	\$26,118	<u>s -</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>\$26,118</u>

Note 4 - Receivable From and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations at December 31, 2012, consist of the following:

,	Receivable	Payable
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	\$ 26,232	\$0

The Company clears certain of its proprietary and customer transactions through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis.

Note 5 – Related Party

The Company is under common control with another firm, Castle Group Investment Counsel, Inc. (Castle Group). However, there are no transactions between the Company and Castle Group during the year ending December 31, 2012.

Note 6 - Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counter-parties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counter-parties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counter-party or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counter-party.

Note 7 - Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2012, the Company had net capital of \$26,667 which was \$21,667 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 1.08 to 1.

Note 8 - Income Taxes

The Company files its corporate income tax returns on the accrual basis. For federal income tax purposes, there are net operation losses (NOLs) of approximately \$524,000 expiring in the years 2022 to 2032. The provision for income taxes for the year consists of the following:

Federal	\$ 0
State	 800
	\$ 800

Note 9 – Clearing Broker Deposit

The Company has an agreement with a clearing broker which requires a minimum deposit of \$25,000.

Note 10 - SIPC Supplementary Report Requirement

The Company is not required to complete the SIPC Supplementary Report under SEC Rule 17a-5(e) (4) for fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 because the Company's SIPC Net Operating Revenues are under \$500,000.

Note 11 - Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases office space on a short term basis.

Note 12 - Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed the results of operations for the period of time from its year end December 31, 2012 through February 18, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that no adjustments are necessary to the amounts reported in the accompanying combined financial statements nor have any subsequent events occurred, the nature of which would require disclosure.

Fortune Securities, Inc. Schedule 1 - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant To Rule 15c3-1 December 31, 2012

Computation of Net Capital		
Total ownership equity from statement of financial condition	\$	31,266
Deposits Net Capital	<u>\$</u>	(4,599) 26,667
Computation of Net Capital Requirements Minimum net aggregate indebtedness - 6.67% of net aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$</u>	1,923
Minimum dollar net capital required	<u>\$</u>	5,000
Net Capital required (greater of above amounts) Excess Capital	<u>\$</u> \$	5,000 21,667
Excess net capital at 1000% (net capital less 10% of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$</u>	23,785
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness Total liabilities	<u>\$</u>	28,824
Aggregate indebtedness to net capital		1.08
The following is a reconciliation of the above net capital computate Company's corresponding unaudited computation pursuant to Rule		
Net Capital per Company's Computation Variance	\$	28,149
Additional accrued expenses Rounding		(1,482)
Net Capital per Audit	<u>\$</u>	26,667

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Fortune Securities, Inc. Schedule II – Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2012

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Fortune Securities, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k) (2) (ii).

Fortune Securities, Inc. Schedule III – Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements under Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2012

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Fortune Securities, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k) (2) (ii).

Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA

3832 SHANNON ROAD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027
323/669-0545 – Fax 323/669-0575
elizabeth@tractenberg.net
PCAOB # 3621

Part II

Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g) (1) for a Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

Board of Directors Fortune Securities, Inc. Alhambra, California

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of Fortune Securities, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, I considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g) (1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), I have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that I considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, I did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's previously mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of

Board of Directors Fortune Securities, Inc. Page 2

financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

I understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2012 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and FINRA, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA Los Angeles, California

February 18, 2013